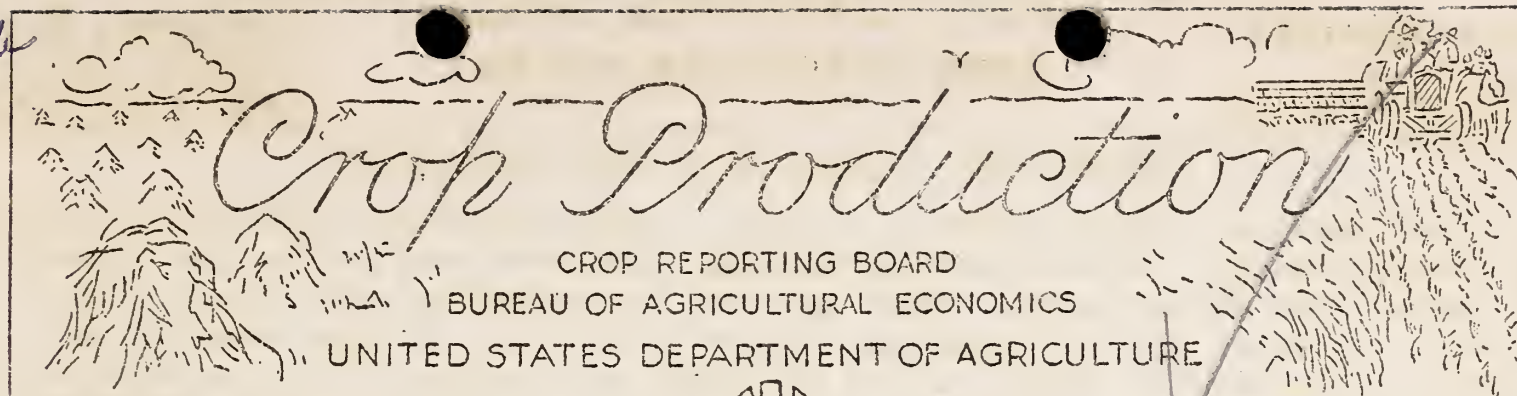


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FEBRUARY 1, 1952

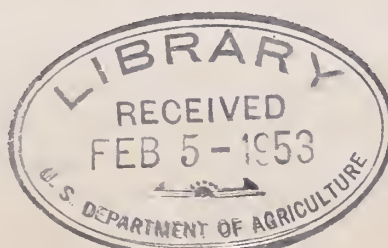
The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average	1949	1950	Indicated
	1940-49			1951
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	102,986	108,465	121,610	122,700
Grapefruit.....	50,852	36,500	46,580	40,730
Lemons.....	12,993	11,360	13,400	12,800

## MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50			1941-50		
	Million pounds			Millions		
January	8,671	8,960	8,847	4,186	5,079	5,407

<sup>1/</sup> Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.





GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1952

Conditions and factors having a bearing on crop production were chiefly favorable during January. Weather was unseasonably mild over most of the agricultural area during much of the month. While this was favorable for early spring work as far north as Kansas and for harvesting winter truck crops, it also resulted in premature advancement of fruit buds in the South and greening of winter wheat to the point of causing concern. Fall-sown wheat has wintered satisfactorily thus far, with growth as far north as Kansas and only limited damage from soil blowing. Lack of topsoil moisture continues in parts of the Great Plains, but most other areas have adequate to ample supplies. Snow packs in the western mountains give promise of better than average irrigation water supplies over virtually the entire area. Supplies of farm machinery appear ample; those of fertilizer have increased, but supplies of some kinds are not up to demand. In many areas, farmers are feeling a pinch of labor supply due to demands by industry and the armed services. There also is a shortage of tenants in some areas.

Winter wheat still faces a hazardous period, but appears to have wintered in satisfactory condition thus far. Dry topsoils in the central and southern Great Plains and the short top growth of wheat plants have made fields vulnerable to soil blowing. Some erosion is reported in local areas. Little insect infestation has been noted, except cutworms in Texas. Lack of snowcover in central portions of the Plains wheat area has given rise to concern lest future cold waves, following some "greening up" in the previous warm weather, result in freeze damage. In Oklahoma and Texas, small grains made fair growth in most sections and provided some grazing. Soil moisture is temporarily adequate, but rains are now needed to replenish subsoil moisture in virtually all the wheat areas of those States and southwestern Kansas. In the West, most wheat fields have protective snowcover where needed. East of the mountains, however, fields are mostly bare of snow at this date and susceptible to heaving. In the eastern half of the country, soil moisture is ample and small grains are in good condition, with growth reported in the South.

Citrus fruit prospects improved during January. Upturns in the estimates for Florida more than offset declines for Arizona and California. Beneficial rains fell in Florida near the end of January, after a warm, dry month. New growth is appearing on trees and an early bloom is likely, while the crop now being harvested is developing size and quality. Texas prospects for the 1952-53 crop still hinge on weather developments. Heavy rains in California resulted in erosion of orchards and development of disease; also some fruit was damaged by frost. National production is now estimated at 40,730,000 boxes of grapefruit and 117,700,000 boxes of oranges. The output of winter truck crops in prospect February 1 was 6 percent less than last winter, but 3 percent above average. Relatively small changes from January 1 prospects are indicated, including slight improvement for carrots, cauliflower, and peas, slight declines for snap and lima beans, cabbage, cucumbers, escarole, lettuce, and shallots. For spring crop vegetables, prospective plantings for 7 of the 21 crops, indicate a 10 percent increase in acreage over last spring, with spring onions leading the advance.

Egg production in January set a new record for the month, 6 percent more than in January 1951 and 29 percent above average. This came as the result of a record production per layer and a 3 percent larger laying flock on farms than a year ago. Potential layers on farms numbered 4 percent more than a year ago, but farmers planned to buy 10 percent fewer chicks than in 1951. Milk production during January was only 1 percent less than in January 1951, and 3 percent above average. Conditions were favorable for milk production. Output per cow showed the normal seasonal gain and was at a near-record rate. The rate of feeding grain and concentrates was relatively high, but less than on February 1 of any of the past 3 years.



January weather was unusually mild in most of the country, the chief exception being in Minnesota, Montana, and Pacific Coast States. Two cold waves of short duration swept across the country during the month, but record high temperatures were reached in many sections. In the cold wave about January 22, storms occurred in the northern Great Plains, apparently centering in a severe blizzard in western South Dakota. Precipitation during January, both rain and snow, was heavy in the northeastern quarter of the country, but very short in Wyoming, Colorado, and most of the southern Great Plains. Additional heavy snows in the southern Rocky Mountain area added to the already generally heavy snowpack, virtually assuring the best irrigation water supplies in several years. Snowcover retreated northward until on February 5 little was left in the eastern half, except in northern New England, the upper Lakes area, and the Dakotas. As the snow melted, much of the water was absorbed by the unfrozen soil.

Field work was held to a minimum in northerly areas, despite the mild weather, chiefly because the ground was mostly unfrozen and wet, so that fields could not be entered. More corn than usual in recent years remains in fields, although some was harvested when possible in January. Some preparation of seedbeds and a little seeding of oats was done as far north as Kansas. Farmers appear to be planning increased acreages of oats and barley to augment rapidly disappearing supplies of corn before the 1952 corn crop is ready. In areas where corn carries too much moisture for safe storing, more livestock than usual are being fed to utilize the poor quality corn. In other areas, grain feeding is at a lowered rate, with heavy utilization of roughage. In spite of the record 1951 hay crop and mild weather, hay supplies are becoming short in widely scattered parts of the country. Grazing was possible in fields at more northerly latitudes than usual. Western range pastures were open east of the Continental Divide from Wyoming southward, but were snowcovered in northern parts and dry in southern parts, increasing the requirements for hay and supplemental feeding. Plums and pears were in bloom in Alabama and Mississippi, and peach buds were swelling, making these fruits vulnerable to freezes.

CITRUS: The U. S. orange crop is now forecast at 117,700,000 boxes, an increase of 450,000 boxes over a month ago. An increase of 1,000,000 boxes in prospects for Florida early and midseason oranges was only partially offset by a decrease of 500,000 boxes in the estimate for California Navels and miscellaneous oranges and 50,000 boxes for Arizona Valencias.

By February 1 about 32.3 million boxes of oranges had been harvested leaving about 85.4 million boxes from the 1951 crop still available for use. Last year about 35.6 million boxes had been harvested with 81.2 million boxes available for use after February 1. Processing uses this year have taken about 43.5 percent of the crop harvested to February 1 compared with 47.2 percent last year.

The total grapefruit crop is estimated at 40,730,000 boxes, an increase of 790,000 boxes over a month ago. As in the case of oranges, an increase in Florida more than offsets a decrease in California. Harvesting of grapefruit is running behind a year ago due to the smaller tonnage taken by processors. Grapefruit harvested to February 1 amounted to about 14.2 million boxes of which fresh uses took 8.8 million boxes and processing uses 5.4 million. A year ago to February 1 fresh use had taken 9.9 million boxes and processing 10.9 million. Based on the February 1 estimate of production about 26.6 million boxes of grapefruit are still available for harvest compared with about 25.8 million last February.



Florida citrus received beneficial rains toward the end of January after a dry, warm month. New growth is beginning to appear on the trees and an early bloom is likely unless affected by adverse cold weather. Weather conditions have been favorable for size development of the crop now being harvested. Oranges now being harvested are of excellent eating quality. Total harvest is running behind a year ago. Orange, grapefruit and tangerine shipments for fresh use are well ahead of last year, but utilization for processing running behind a year ago. Florida processors have used about 13.6 million boxes of oranges this year compared with 16.3 million last year to the same date. For grapefruit 5.3 million boxes have been processed this year compared to 7.5 last year.

Included in the Florida early and midseason orange totals are 1,200,000 boxes of Temple oranges, compared with 1,100,000 last year and 710,000 boxes for the 1949-50 crop.

In Texas temperatures have been mild all winter and generally favorable except for low temperatures early in November. Rainfall has been scarce, but water for irrigation was generally adequate until the past month when rationing became necessary. Most trees that were pruned early and given good care are in a healthy condition. With the threatened scarcity of water, developments during February will have an important bearing on the extent of the 1952 bloom.

In Arizona the inside set of fruit has not turned out according to expectations based on the appearance of the outside set. While this was taken into account in the past months' estimates of grapefruit and navel and miscellaneous oranges, a further decrease in prospects for the Valencia crop is now indicated. The Arizona Valencia crop is now estimated at 500,000 boxes.

The past month has been exceedingly wet in most California citrus areas, except the Desert. Some erosion of hillside orchards resulted from the heavy downpours occurring in short periods of time, but moisture was much needed in all these areas. Water rot and brown rot has shown up during this wet period and has reduced production prospects for some citrus crops.

Prospective production of navel and miscellaneous oranges declined during January. Frost injured fruit was a contributing factor in the reduced prospects with most of the loss occurring in central California with only a minimum amount of loss from frost injury in the Southern counties. Valencia orange prospects, however, are unchanged from a month ago with many weeks still left for the crop to mature and overcome earlier frost injury. Injury to Valencias from water rot or brown rot does not appear to be as serious. However, Valencias are below normal size for this date and are in need of good growth during the next few weeks. As in Arizona, the Desert Valley grapefruit crop is not turning out according to earlier expectations and a drop of 170,000 boxes is estimated in the final outturn. Prospects for grapefruit in other California areas are also off with the heaviest decline being reported in Central California.

MILK PRODUCTION: United States production of milk during January 1952 is estimated at 8,847 million pounds, one percent below a year ago but 3 percent above the 1940-49 average for the month. With production conditions generally favorable in the important dairy areas and continued heavy supplemental feeding over most of the Nation, production per cow held at near record levels. However, total production on a per capita basis averaged 1.83 pounds per day, the lowest for January since 1935.



Weather over the Nation during January was generally conducive to heavy milk flow with the exception of the Pacific Northwest and parts of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain area where temperatures were below average most of the month. Production conditions were particularly favorable in the North Atlantic area where temperatures were above normal. Mild weather was general over most of the South Central area although short feed supplies limited supplemental feeding in some local areas. In the North Central States, temperatures were somewhat above average most of the month, however, dairy stock was on full supplemental feed throughout January.

Milk production per cow in crop correspondents' herds showed a normal seasonal gain during January and on February 1 averaged 15.48 pounds per cow in herd. This was 1 percent short of the record high February 1 output of 15.65 pounds a year ago. Production per cow in herd was at record high levels for February 1 in 13 States. In 14 other States production this year was equalled or exceeded for February 1 in only 1 or 2 previous years. For the United States as a whole, February 1, 1952 output per cow was 12 percent above the 1941-50 average production for that date. Production was well above average in all regions, showing increases ranging from almost 8 percent in the West North Central States to over 16 percent in the North Atlantic States.

The percent of cows milked in crop reporters' herds was 65.6 percent on February 1, the lowest for that date in the last 4 years. The proportion of cows in production in all regions, excepting the North Atlantic and West, was down from February 1 a year ago, and showed little change from the 1941-50 February 1 average. In the West, the percent of cows milked was up 1.6 points from average with 8 of the 11 States showing an above average percent of cows in production.

Wisconsin again led all States in production of milk during January 1952. Minnesota was the second most important producing State, followed by Pennsylvania, California, Michigan and Ohio in that order.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES <sup>1/</sup>									
State	Jan.	Jan.	State	Jan.	Jan.	State	Jan.	Jan.	
	average	1952 <sup>2/</sup>		average	1952 <sup>2/</sup>		average	1952 <sup>2/</sup>	
	1940-49			1940-49			1940-49		
M i l l i o n p o u n d s									
N.J.	84	95	S. Dak.	110	87	Okla.	158	150	
Pa.	388	470	Nebr.	178	148	Tex.	276	268	
Ohio.	348	398	Kans.	212	187	Mont.	44	34	
Ind.	254	266	Va.	119	150	Idaho	90	82	
Ill.	404	350	N.C.	106	131	Utah	49	56	
Mich.	390	428	S.C.	44	49	Wash.	139	144	
Wis.	1,014	1,074	Ky.	130	145	Oreg.	85	75	
Minn.	698	635	Tenn.	136	149	Calif.	401	454	
Iowa	473	378	Ala.	92	98	Other			
Mo.	250	269	Miss.	84	87	States	1,660	1,881	
N. Dak.	132	109				U. S.	8,548	8,847	

<sup>1/</sup> Monthly data for other States not yet available.  
<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. Will be revised in connection with 1951 Annual and Monthly estimates to be released April 15, 1952.



## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

February 11, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

February 1, 1952

GRAIN AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: The rate of feeding grain and concentrates to milk cows on February 1 of this year continued at a high level. Crop correspondents reported feeding an average of 6.09 pounds per cow in their herds. This amount was seasonally higher than on December 1, 1951 and 9 percent above the February 1 10-year average but less than on the same date for the past three years. The currently reported rate of feeding compares with the record high of 6.32 pounds per cow fed on February 1, 1949. Moderately mild weather conditions prevailed throughout most of the Nation during late January and early February. Some pasture feed, available in the Southern and Southwestern States, was helpful in stretching short feed supplies on many farms in that area. Most areas had adequate supplies of feed, though complaints of poor quality hay, roughage, and grain supplies were numerous in some important areas.

In all regions, rates of feeding were above average for February 1 and little changed from a year ago except in the South Central region. Here the average of 4.8 pounds of concentrate rations fed daily to milk cows was considerably below the record high rate of 5.4 pounds fed on February 1, 1951. In the Western region, the current rate of 5.5 pounds per cow was highest since records began in 1932. Of the other four regions, the North Atlantic and West North Central reported slight increases over a year ago, while the East North Central was unchanged and the South Atlantic region averaged 0.1 pound lower than on February 1, 1951.

The value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in January 1952 averaged \$3.78, the highest since July 1948. It was up 40 cents compared with an average value of \$3.38 for January a year ago. In milk selling areas the January 1952 concentrate ration value averaged \$3.86, and in cream selling areas \$3.46 per 100 pounds. This increased cost of concentrate rations was offset by proportional increases in prices received for milk, and the milk-feed price ratio was practically unchanged from the price ratio for January of the past three years. The January butterfat-feed price ratio was up moderately from December and more favorable for cream producers than in 3 of the past 4 Januarys, but was still about 5 percent below average.

DAIRY PRODUCT-FEED PRICE RATIOS, BY REGIONS

Region	Milk-feed 1/				Butterfat-feed 2/			
	Jan. 1930-49 av.	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952	Jan. 1930-49 av.	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952
N. Atl.	1.28	1.33	1.34	1.28	---	---	---	---
E. N. C.	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	23.7	21.6	21.2	22.3
W. N. C.	1.57	1.36	1.42	1.44	27.1	24.6	24.0	25.4
S. Atl.	1.61	1.51	1.48	1.43	---	---	---	---
S. Cent.	1.55	1.47	1.55	1.51	19.1	17.0	16.5	17.2
West.	1.35	1.39	1.32	1.30	20.8	21.0	18.8	19.0
U. S.	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.34	24.4	22.6	21.9	23.1

1/ Pounds of concentrate ration equal in value to 1 pound of whole milk sold by farmers to plants and dealers. 2/ Pounds of concentrate ration equal in value to 1 pound of butterfat in cream sold by farmers.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,407,000,000 eggs in January -- 6 percent more than in January last year, and 29 percent above the 1941-50 average. Egg production was a record in all regions of the country. Increases from last year were 13 percent in the South Central, 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 8 percent in the West, 7 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central and 2 percent in the West North Central States.



The rate of egg production in January was the highest of record for the month at 14.0 eggs per layer, compared with the previous high of 13.5 in January last year. The rate of lay was at record high levels in all regions of the country except in the North Atlantic States where it was exceeded only by the record rate of January 1950. All regions of the country show increases in the rate from last year except the North Atlantic States, where there was no change. Increases from last year were 13 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central 3 percent in the West, and less than 1 percent in the West North Central.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 387,637,000 layers in January--3 percent more than in January last year. All parts of the country had more layers than in January last year except the South Central, which had about the same number. Increases from last year were 7 percent in the North Atlantic, 5 percent in the West, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the North Central States. On February 1 there were 3 percent more layers than a year ago.

The estimates of number of layers and of egg production for the 1945-1950 period have been revised downward after an analysis of data from the 1950 Census of Agriculture. For 1950 the estimates were reduced about 5 percent for layers and about 1½ percent for egg production. The January 1951 and 1952 figures shown in this report are on the revised basis. However, the 10-year average has not been recomputed using the revised series. Inclusion of revised figures for the 1945-1950 period in the 10-year average will lower the 10-year average only slightly in the case of egg production and probably not more than 2 percent in the case of layers.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL  
LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	54,056	78,272	116,064	35,546	75,203	36,094	395,236
1951 1/	59,784	74,587	104,421	35,293	62,809	36,913	373,807
1952	63,910	75,488	105,657	36,591	63,435	38,923	384,004

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	2,690	4,038	6,735	4,733	8,683	2,581	29,460
1951 1/	2,666	1,954	3,101	3,670	5,251	1,831	18,473
1952	4,691	2,053	3,307	4,179	6,426	2,067	22,723

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1 2/

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	56,746	82,309	122,799	40,279	83,886	38,675	424,695
1951 1/	62,450	76,541	107,522	38,963	68,060	38,744	392,280
1952	68,601	77,541	108,964	40,770	69,861	40,990	406,727

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

	Number						
1941-50 (Av.)	47.8	40.0	37.5	31.8	27.5	41.4	37.4
1951 1/	52.4	46.8	47.7	36.0	32.8	47.1	44.6
1952	52.9	52.0	50.8	43.1	42.4	49.1	49.1

1/ Revised.

2/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.



## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

February 11, 1952

February 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Potential layers on farms February 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 406,727,000--4 percent more than a year ago. Holdings on February 1 were larger than a year ago in all parts of the country. Increases were 10 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the West, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the North Central States.

There were 22,723,000 pullets not of laying age on farms February 1--23 percent more than a year ago. Holdings were larger in all parts of the country, increases ranging from 5 percent in the East North Central to 76 percent in the North Atlantic States. Pullets not of laying age represented 5.6 percent of the potential layers on February 1, compared with 4.7 percent last year.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-January averaged 40.5 cents per dozen, compared with 51.1 cents in December and 42.6 cents in January last year. January egg markets were weak. Prices on large eggs declined  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 cents in the East, 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents in the mid-West and from 4 to 12 cents at Pacific Coast markets. Increased receipts of large eggs were more than ample for current needs and the excess moved into storage. Stocks in the 35 cities increased during January with holdings of 156,000 cases on January 26, compared with 27,000 cases last year and a 5-year average of 123,000 cases.

Chicken prices in mid-January averaged 25.1 cents a pound live weight, compared with 24.3 cents a year ago. Poultry markets were steady to firm at the close of the month. The price trend was predominantly upward. Prices on broilers advanced in most commercial producing areas, but declined 1 to 2 cents in Arkansas and Texas. Marketings of hens in the Central Western States increased early in the month but tapered off later in the period. Demand during the month was fair to good with preference shown for heavy fryers and roasters.

Turkey prices in mid-January averaged 37.1 cents per pound live weight compared with 33.9 cents per pound a year ago. Markets on dressed turkeys were steady to firm on young toms 22 pounds and up and about steady on light weight toms and hens.

The mid-January cost of the United States farm poultry ration was \$4.26 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.22 a month earlier and \$3.89 a year ago. The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships were less favorable than a year ago while the turkey-feed price relationship was about the same as a year ago.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS: This year farmers plan to buy 10 percent fewer baby chicks than in 1951. Some difference between their February plans and their actual purchases is to be expected depending largely on egg and feed prices during the hatching season.

On February 1, 1951 farmers intended to purchase 4 percent fewer baby chicks, but they actually purchased about 5 percent more during the hatching season because the relationship between egg and feed prices was considerably more favorable than in 1950. On February 1, 1950, farmers intended to purchase 12 percent fewer chicks, but they actually purchased 10 percent less. On February 1, 1949 farmers intended to purchase 7 percent more chicks, but they actually purchased 17 percent more, because the egg-feed price relationship remained very favorable during the hatching season. On February 1, 1948, farmers intended to purchase 20 percent fewer chicks, but they actually purchased 15 percent less. In 1947 their chick purchases were 6 percent more than their intentions mainly because of an 18 percent increase in egg prices during the hatching season.



# CROP REPORT

as of  
February 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

February 11, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Farmers in all parts of the country plan to decrease their purchases of chicks this year, except in the South Atlantic, where they plan an increase of 3 percent. Decreases planned are 1 percent in the East South Central, 4 percent in New England, 5 percent in the Middle Atlantic and West South Central, 13 percent in the East North Central, 14 percent in the West North Central and Mountain States and 15 percent in the Pacific States.

Farmers report 62 percent of their baby chicks purchased last year were straight run chicks, 33 percent were pullet chicks and 5 percent cockerels. This year they plan to buy 62 percent straight run chicks, 34 percent pullets and 4 percent cockerels.

## INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS IN 1952

(Based on reports from farmers)

Geographic Divisions	Intended purchases as a % of 1951 purchases			Percent of total Baby chicks bought in 1951			Percent of total Baby chicks intended in 1952		
				Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks	Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks
New England	96	35	61	4	36	61	3		
Middle Atlantic	95	46	49	5	46	50	4		
E. N. Central	87	55	40	5	51	44	5		
W. N. Central	86	58	35	7	57	38	5		
South Atlantic	103	80	18	2	80	18	2		
E. S. Central	99	72	24	4	70	28	2		
W. S. Central	95	81	15	4	82	15	3		
Mountain	86	67	27	6	66	30	4		
Pacific	85	48	47	5	36	54	10		
United States	90	62	33	5	62	34	4		

CROP REPORTING BOARD





CITRUS FRUITS				
Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average : 1940-49 :	1949 :	1950 :	Indicated 1951 :
Thousand boxes				
<b>ORANGES:</b>				
California, all	48,196	41,860	45,110	42,000
Navels & Misc. 2/	18,273	15,630	14,610	14,000
Valencias	29,923	26,230	30,500	28,000
Florida, all	46,070	58,500	67,300	74,500
Early and Midseason 3/	25,050	33,600	36,800	42,000
Valencias	21,020	24,900	30,500	32,500
Texas, all	3,616	1,760	2,700	300
Early and Midseason 2/	2,260	1,120	1,800	200
Valencias	1,356	640	900	100
Arizona, all	905	985	1,400	850
Navels and Misc. 2/	466	585	650	350
Valencias	439	400	750	500
Louisiana, all 2/	308	360	300	50
5 States 4/	99,096	103,465	116,810	117,700
Total Early and Midseason 5/	46,358	51,295	54,160	56,600
Total Valencias	52,738	52,170	62,650	61,100

<b>TANGERINES:</b>				
Florida	3,890	5,000	4,800	5,000
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/	102,986	108,465	121,610	122,700

<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>				
Florida, all	27,280	24,200	33,200	36,000
Seedless	11,730	11,200	15,800	17,000
Other	15,550	13,000	17,400	19,000
Texas, all	17,387	6,400	7,500	200
Arizona, all	3,294	3,400	3,150	2,100
California, all	2,892	2,500	2,730	2,430
Desert Valleys	1,155	1,060	1,160	970
Other	1,737	1,440	1,570	1,460
4 States 4/	50,852	36,500	46,580	40,730

<b>LEMONS:</b>				
California 4/	12,993	11,360	13,400	12,800

<b>LIMES:</b>				
Florida 4/	184	260	280	260

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1949--710; 1950--1,100; 1951--1,200.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California, and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.



MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/									
State	:	Milk produced per milk cow	:	"Grain" fed per milk cow	:	2/	:		
and	:	Feb. 1, Av.:	Feb. 1,	:	Feb. 1,	:	Feb. 1, Av.:	Feb. 1,	:
Division:	:	1941-50	:	1951	:	1952	:	1941-50	:
	:		:		:		:		:
		P o u n d s					P o u n d s		
Me.		13.2		14.9		14.4		5.4	
N.H.		15.4		17.8		17.6		5.4	
Vt.		14.3		17.3		17.2		5.4	
Mass.		17.5		18.6		18.8		6.6	
Conn.		17.5		18.8		18.5		6.2	
N.Y.		17.9		20.9		20.8		6.4	
N.J.		20.1		22.2		22.6		8.4	
Pa.		17.0		18.7		19.9		7.3	
N. Atl.		17.22		19.80		20.03		6.5	
Ohio		14.9		16.8		17.2		6.7	
Ind.		13.6		15.3		16.2		6.0	
Ill.		15.9		17.4		16.6		7.3	
Mich.		17.4		19.2		19.5		6.2	
Wis.		17.2		18.8		18.2		5.8	
E. N. Cent.		16.31		18.11		17.90		6.3	
Minn.		18.4		21.4		19.9		6.0	
Iowa		15.7		17.3		15.4		7.6	
Mo.		9.6		10.6		10.6		5.0	
N. Dak.		13.1		13.3		14.2		5.0	
S. Dak.		11.6		12.7		11.9		4.4	
Nebr.		13.8		15.1		16.6		5.7	
Kans.		13.8		15.1		14.4		5.6	
W. N. Cent.		14.27		16.13		15.40		5.9	
Md.		15.4		17.2		17.9		7.5	
Va.		11.4		13.6		13.8		5.1	
W. Va.		9.7		10.6		10.7		4.0	
N. C.		11.1		12.9		13.2		5.2	
S. C.		10.2		12.0		12.1		3.8	
Ga.		8.7		9.9		9.0		4.2	
S. Atl.		11.29		13.07		12.91		5.0	
Ky.		9.8		10.7		10.5		5.9	
Tenn.		9.0		9.4		10.0		5.0	
Ala.		8.1		8.9		8.3		5.0	
Miss.		6.2		7.5		6.6		4.0	
Ark.		6.9		7.1		6.5		3.9	
Okla.		9.2		10.1		10.9		4.4	
Tex.		7.7		8.2		8.5		4.5	
S. Cent.		8.32		9.13		9.19		4.5	
Mont.		13.7		13.9		14.5		4.1	
Idaho		16.2		19.0		18.5		3.8	
Wyo.		14.4		17.1		15.7		3.3	
Colo.		14.3		16.0		15.5		4.4	
Utah		17.2		20.2		19.4		3.9	
Wash.		15.9		17.8		19.3		5.4	
Oreg.		13.3		14.5		13.9		4.4	
Calif.		17.6		19.6		20.2		4.4	
West.		15.46		17.18		17.84		4.4	
U.S.		13.86		15.65		15.48		5.61	

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORT  
as of  
February 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
February 11, 1952  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION						
State	Number of layers on	Eggs per	Total eggs produced			
and	hand during January	100 layers	during January			
Division:	1951 1/	1952	1951 1/	1952	1951 1/	1952
	Thousands		Number		Millions	
Me.	3,185	3,607	1,690	1,587	54	57
N.H.	2,394	2,524	1,646	1,587	39	40
Vt.	876	882	1,752	1,736	15	15
Mass.	5,052	4,994	1,773	1,702	90	85
R.I.	566	575	1,736	1,717	10	10
Conn.	3,378	3,489	1,752	1,705	59	59
N.Y.	12,590	13,770	1,562	1,581	197	218
N.J.	12,692	13,808	1,476	1,525	187	211
Pa.	20,131	21,235	1,466	1,476	295	313
N. Atl.	60,864	64,884	1,554	1,554	946	1,008
Ohio	16,368	16,898	1,426	1,525	233	258
Ind.	15,604	16,264	1,414	1,482	221	241
Ill.	19,224	19,712	1,355	1,401	260	276
Mich.	9,975	10,151	1,500	1,562	150	159
Wis.	13,772	13,598	1,522	1,569	210	213
E.N. Cent.	74,943	76,623	1,433	1,497	1,074	1,147
Minn.	23,950	23,477	1,662	1,649	398	387
Iowa	28,153	29,352	1,519	1,513	428	444
Mo.	17,921	17,382	1,259	1,290	226	224
N. Dak.	3,508	3,903	1,128	1,268	40	49
S. Dak.	7,695	8,142	1,348	1,336	104	109
Nebr.	11,398	11,636	1,404	1,420	160	165
Kans.	12,204	12,516	1,364	1,383	166	173
W.N. Cent.	104,829	106,408	1,452	1,458	1,522	1,551
Del.	908	912	1,104	1,246	10	11
Md.	3,474	3,436	1,159	1,218	40	42
Va.	7,546	7,636	1,280	1,283	97	98
W. Va.	3,219	3,104	1,172	1,203	38	37
N.C.	8,708	9,422	1,035	1,156	90	109
S.C.	3,461	3,676	846	946	29	35
Ga.	5,835	6,028	936	1,054	55	64
Fla.	2,619	2,688	1,231	1,215	32	33
S. Atl.	35,770	36,902	1,093	1,163	391	429
Ky.	8,620	8,674	1,122	1,184	97	103
Tenn.	7,680	7,846	880	983	68	77
Ala.	5,564	5,668	828	911	46	52
Miss.	5,228	5,212	831	911	43	47
Ark.	5,763	5,534	744	815	43	45
La.	3,030	3,093	735	856	22	26
Okla.	7,958	7,790	1,215	1,364	97	106
Tex.	19,509	19,752	1,042	1,243	203	246
S. Cent.	63,352	63,569	977	1,104	619	702
Mont.	1,526	1,626	1,324	1,333	20	22
Idaho	1,625	1,680	1,519	1,497	25	25
Wyo.	678	663	1,314	1,376	9	9
Colo.	2,573	2,715	1,209	1,280	31	35
N. Mex.	886	886	1,162	1,265	10	11
Ariz.	573	517	1,107	1,286	6	7
Utah	2,670	2,692	1,534	1,407	41	38
Nev.	182	182	1,308	1,221	2	2
Wash.	4,244	4,561	1,705	1,662	72	76
Oreg.	3,092	3,209	1,655	1,587	51	51
Calif.	19,220	20,520	1,352	1,432	260	294
West.	37,269	39,251	1,414	1,452	527	570
U.S.	377,027	387,637	1,347	1,395	5,079	5,407

1/ Revised.

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